The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVII — *Friday Evening*, March 11, 1803. — No. 862

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Mississippi Boats, FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Mississippi flat-bottomed Boats from 40 to 45 feet long, built in the best manner with Chimnies and Pumps complete, are for Sale by

TARASCON *Brothers*, JAMES BERTHOUD & Co.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1803.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next.

THE Store Rooms and that part of the House now occupied by Messrs. Annen and Jesse Barker, on the corner of Market and Front Streets. The terms of rent may be known by applying to said Barkers, or to the subscriber at his house on Grant's Hill.

ANDREW WATSON.

March 2, 1803.

B. S. SPEIZER & Co

PURPOSE leaving this place about the latter end of the present month, and earnestly request all those to whom they are indebted to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to them by note, book account, &c. are solicited to come forward and discharge the same, and much oblige their humble servants

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1803.

WANTED,

A quantity of good WHISKEY, for which *Two Shillings and Six Pence*, per gallon, in Cash, will be given. Also, PEACH BRANDY wanted. Enquire of JAMES MORRISON, Cabinet Maker.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1803.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th of this instant, March, the following estates:—

No. 1. Two hundred acres of land, more or less, and tenements, adjoining Thomas Smalman, Jonathan Hill and Jeremiah Britton, of which is about 20 acres cleared.—Taken in execution as the property of Chas. Barr, at the suit of William Semmont.

No. 2. One Lot No. 6, in the town of M'Kee's Port; One House and two Lots No. 13 and 14 situate on the bank of the Monongahela river opposite M'Kee's Port. Taken in execution as the property of Sterling Johnston and Archibald Johnston, at the suit of Thomas Hawthorn for the use of Hawthorn and Kerr.

No. 3. One hundred and eighty acres of land, more or less, and tenements, situate in Pitt township, on the head waters of Sandy creek, adjoining lands of Peter Parchment, Hugh Alexander, esquire, John Kelly, John Thompson, and others, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh. Taken in execution as the property of Archibald Hamilton, at the suit of Hugh Mulholm.

No. 4. A certain Lot or piece of Ground situate in Water street in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said town No. , on which is erected a two story house and back buildings, bounded by lot of Thomas Collins, esquire, and the heirs of Conrad Winebiddle, deceased; also, a certain tract of land in the First Donation District, containing 500 acres, marked in the plan of said District No. 19, patented to Daniel Broadhead. Taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, at the suit of James Armstrong.

No. 5. One hundred acres of land, more or less, and tenements, situate in Plumb township, on the waters of Thompson's run, about twelve miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Moses Curry, William M'Elroy, [illegible] Hall, and the heirs of —— Baker.—Taken in execution as the property of Wm. [illegible], at the suit of Jacob Casselman.

No. 6. Four hundred acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Slippery Rock, 60 acres cleared, 8 of which is meadow, with a house and barn, bounded by lands of [illegible]rt Reed, James Shields and Alexander Wylie. Taken in execution as the property of Adam Funk, at the suit of Peacock Wrenshall & Co.

No. 7. Two hundred acres of lands and tenements, situate in Pitt township, adjoining lands of Francis Wilson, —— Morrow —— Taylor, and John Powell. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Sands, at the suit of Henry Miller, supervisor of the revenue of the district of Pennsylvania, for the use of the United States.

No. 8. A certain Lot or piece of Ground, situate in Water street in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said town No. , on which is erected a two story house and back buildings, bounded by lot of Thomas Collins, esquire, and the heirs of Conrad Winebiddle, deceased; also, a certain tract of Land in the First Donation District, containing 500 acres, marked in the plan of said District No. 19, patented to Daniel Broadhead. Taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, at the suit of David Steel.

No. 9. Four hundred acres of land, more or less, adjoining lands of Abdiel M'Clure and others, on the Franklin road, about 30 miles from Pittsburgh. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Girty, at the suit of Jacob Eastman, deceased.

No. 10. Fifty acres of land, more or less, and tenements, situate in Plumb township, adjoining land of Frank M'Ginnis, Hugh M'Donald, Alexander Cunningham, and Frederick Reagle, of which are about 10 acres cleared. Taken in execution as the property of John Householder, at the suit of Hugh Dooley.

No. 11. One Tract of Land containing 200 acres, adjoining land of Robert Boggs, on Breakneck. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Ripley, at the suit of Robert and John Brotherton.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1803.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. ROSS'S SPEECH

On the shutting of the Port of New-Orleans.

MONDAY, *February* 14, 1803.

After the senate had finished its deliberations upon the legislative business before it,

Mr. Ross rose and said, that although he came from a part of the country where the late events upon the Mississippi had excited great alarm and solicitude, he had hitherto forborne the expression of his sentiments, or to bring forward any measure relative to the unjustifiable, oppressive conduct of the Spanish government at New-Orleans. He had waited thus long in the hope that some person, more likely than himself to conciliate and unite the opinions of a majority of the Senate, would have offered efficacious measures for their consideration. But seeing the session now drawing to a close without any such proposition, he could not reconcile a longer silence either to his own sense of propriety, or to the duty he owed to his constituents. He could not consent to go home without making one effort, however feeble or unsuccessful, to avert the calamity which threatened the western country. Present appearances, he confessed, but little justified the hope that any thing he might propose would be adopted; yet it would at least afford him some consolation hereafter, that when the storm was approaching, he had done his duty, by warning those who had power in their hands, of the means they ought to employ in order to resist it.

He was fully aware that the executive of the United States had acted—That he had sent an envoy extraordinary to Europe.—This was the peculiar province, and perhaps the duty, of the President. He would not say it was unwise, in this state of our affairs, to prepare for remonstrance or negociation, much less was he about to propose any measure which would thwart negociation or embarrass the executive: On the other hand he was convinced, that more than negociation was absolutely necessary; that more power and more means ought to be given to the President, in order to render his negociation efficacious. Could the President proceed further, even if he thought more vigorous measures proper and expedient? Was it in his power to repel or punish the indignity put upon the nation? Could he use the public force to redress our wrongs? Certainly not. This must be the act of Congress.—They are now to judge of ulterior measures. They must give the power and vote the means to vindicate, in a becoming manner, the wounded honour and the best interests of the country.

Mr. R. said he held in his hand certain resolutions for that purpose, and, before he offered them to the senate, he would very fully explain his reasons for bringing them forward, and pressing them with earnestness, as the best system, the United States could now pursue.

It was, certainly, unnecessary to waste the time of that body in stating that we had a solemn, explicit treaty with France. That this treaty had been wantonly and unprovokedly violated, not only in what related to the Mississippi, but by the most flagrant and destructive spoliations of our commerce on every part of the ocean where Spanish armed vessels met the American flag.—These spoliations were of immense magnitude, and demanded the most serious notice of our government. They had been followed by an indignity and a direct infraction of our treaty relative to the Mississippi, which bore an aspect not to be dissembled or mistaken.

To the free navigation of that river we had an undoubted right from nature and from the position of our western country. This right, and the right of deposit in the island of New-Orleans, had been solemnly acknowledged and fixed by treaty in 1795. That treaty had been in active operation and execution for many years. And now, without pretence of abuse or violation on our part, the officers of the Spanish government, deny the right, refuse the place of deposit, and add the most offensive of all insults, by forbidding us to land or touch their shores, and shutting us out as a common nuisance.

By whom has this outrage been offered? By those who have constantly acknowledged our right, but now tell us they are no longer owners of the country! ! ! They have given it away! And because they have no longer a right themselves, therefore they turn us out who have an undoubted right—They dispossess us of that in which they disclaim all right themselves. Such an insult, such unprovoked malignity of conduct, no nation but this would affect to mistake; and yet we not only hesitate to take the course which interest and honour call us to pursue, but we bear it with patience, tameness, and apparent unconcern. Whom does this infraction of the treaty and the national rights of this country most intimately affect? If the wound of national honour be not sensibly felt by the whole nation, is there not a large portion of your citizens exposed to immediate ruin by a continuance of this state of things? The calamity lights upon all those who live upon the western waters. More than half a million of your citizens are by this cut off from market. What would be the language—what would be the feelings of gentlemen in this house, were such an indignity offered on the Atlantic coast?—What would they say if the Chesapeake, the Delaware, or the bay of New-York were shut up, and all egress prohibited by a foreign power? And yet none of these waters embrace the interests of so many as the Mississippi. The numbers and property affected by shutting this river, are much greater than the blockade of any Atlantic river would extend to. Every part of the union is equally entitled to protection, and no good reason could be offered why one part should be less attended to than the other.

In the last year, goods to the amount of more than two millions of dollars had been carried into the western country.—These goods were purchased on credit—the consumption of that merchandize afforded a revenue to our treasury of more than three hundred thousand dollars—the sale of western public lands was calculated upon as producing half a million of dollars annually—large arrearages of internal taxes were due from that country—the people had just emerged from an Indian war—they had overcome the most frightful obstructions which had ever presented themselves in the settlement of a new country; and, although yet in their infancy, we might promise ourselves an honorable and vigorous manhood, if they were protected as we had led them to expect. After a little while their strength and faculty of self-preservation would be complete; certainly however they yet needed the kind fostering hand of their parent states. But if that be now withdrawn, where is the revenue on which you calculate? How can they pay for your lands? How can they discharge arrearages of taxes? How are they to meet your merchants of Baltimore and Philadelphia? They cannot go to market—they have no resources but the produce of their farms—you suffer the Spaniards to lock these up—you tell them their crops may, nay must rot on their hands, and yet they must pay you their debts and taxes.—Is this just? Will it be submitted to? These men bought your land in confidence that the Spanish treaty would be maintained. All, or nearly all, your sales are since the date of that treaty. Now you suffer a wanton violation of it without an effort to remove the obstruction, and yet call on them for payment! This cannot be expected—it would not be the rule between honest individuals, for the seller of an estate, suffering an eviction of the purchaser, when he might and could prevent it, would not in conscience be entitled to receive the purchase money.

If it comports with your calculations of interest or convenience to submit tamely to this outrage, and to witness the ruin of one part of your country for the sake of peace in the residue; surely your ideas of justice will compell you to absolve the western people from all obligation to pay what it would ruin them to advance. Will you prosecute them in your courts? Will you sell their little all by your public officers? Will you not be content with the loss of all the lively hopes they had entertained, of gaining a new fortune and another name in the wild, but auspicious new countries of the west? Is it not enough that their [illegible] is darkening and closing at noon? Surely it will not be tho't reasonable to exact impossibilities. It is undeniable, however, that by their ruin many of your own merchants on the Atlantic coast will be inevitably involved: And, great as this evil may be (certainly of immense magnitude) yet the loss of the affections of a whole people, the destruction of enterprize, and the end of industry and hope in the western world, is incalculably greater.

It may be said that this is an overcharged description of the evil side of our affairs without offering any remedy.

Mr. R. said that was far from his intention, and he would now examine that subject, because to his mind the remedy was obvious.

The experience of all time has proved, that with nations, as well as with individuals, submission to aggression and insult uniformly invites a repetition and aggravation of the mischief. To repel at the outset is more easy as well as more honorable, for the injured party.

Fortunately for this country, there could be no doubt in the present case. Our national right had been acknowledged and secured solemnly by treaty—The treaty had been in a state of execution. It was now violated and denied without provocation or apology. Treaty then was no security—The invaded right was one, the security of which ought not to be precarious—It was indispensible that the enjoyment of it should be placed beyond all doubt. The power with whom you have the treaty, is either too weak or too unjust to observe it. He declared it then to be his firm and mature opinion, that this right would never be secure, while the mouth of the Mississippi was exclusively in the hands of the Spaniards. From their caprice or enmity we had to apprehend constant [illegible]

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rongdoers? Wrongdoers by their own con-
sion, to whom we can therefore do no in-
ry. Paper contracts or treaties have prov-
d too feeble: Plant yourselves on the rivet
-fortify the banks; invite those who have
n interest at stake to defend it; do justice
yourselves when your adversaries deny it
nd leave the event to HIM who controuls
e fate and fortune of nations.

Why submit to a tardy, uncertain nego-
iation as the only means of regaining what
ou have lost? A negociation, with those
ho declare they have no right, at the mo-
ent they strip you of yours? When in pos-
ession you will negociate with more advan-
ge—You will then be in a condition to keep
hers out—You will be in the actual exer-
se of jurisdiction over your whole claim—
our people will have the benefits of a law-
commerce—When your determination is
own, you will make an easy and honora-
e accommodation with any other claimant.
he present possessors can have no pretence
complain, for they have no right to the
untry by their own confession—The wes-
n people will discover that you are making
ery effort they could desire for their pro-
ion. They will ardently support you in
e contest, if a contest becomes necessary.
Their all is at stake, and neither their
al nor their courage can be doubted.

Look at the memorial from the legislature
the Mississippi Territory now on your ta-
e. That speaks a language and displays a
pirit not to be mistaken. Their lives and
ortunes are plighted to support you. The
me may with equal truth be said of Ken-
cky, Tennessee, and the western people
Virginia and Pennsylvania. Is this a spirit
be repressed or put asleep by negociation?
you suffer it to be extinguished, can you
al it in the hour of distress when you want
after negociation has failed; after a pow-
ful, ambitious nation shall have taken pos-
ssion of the key of your western country
d fortified it:—after their garrisons are fil-
d with the veterans who have conquered in
e West, will you have it in your power to
ake the generous spirit of that country,
d dispossess them? No—Their confidence
such rulers will be gone. They will be
heartened, divided, and will place no fur-
r dependence upon you. They must a-
don those who lost the precious moment
seizing, and forever securing their sole
ce of subsistence and prosperity. From
cessity they must then make the best bar-
n they can with the conqueror.

t may be added, that the possession of
country on the east bank of the Mississip-
will give a compactness, an irresistible
ength to the United States; and in all fu-
e wars, we shall be more dreaded, and of
rse more courted and more respected,
n we can ever hope to be without it.

uppose that this course be not now pur-
ued. Let me warn gentlemen how they tri-
with the feelings, the hopes, and the fears
such a body of men as inhabit the western
ers. Let every honorable man put a que-
on to himself: how would half a million
d him be affected by such a calamity,
d no means taken by the government to
ress it. These men have arms in their
nds—the same with which they proved vic-
ous over their savage neighbours. They
e ample means of subsistence—No mar-
t for those means—and they have men dis-
ed to lead them on to avenge their wrongs.
you certain that they will wait the end
negociation? When they hear that no-
ng has been done for their immediate re-
, they will probably take their resolution
act. Indeed, from all that we have heard,
e is great reason to suppose that they
, or perhaps, that they may have already
d—They know the nature of the obstruc-
—They know the weakness of the coun-
—They are sure of present success—and
have a bold river to bear them forward
the place of action. They only want a
er to conduct them, and it would be
ge, if with such means, and such spirit,
ader should not soon present himself.
uppose they do go—That they do chase
y the present wrongdoers—That you
them no support—and, that in the end
are overpowered and defeated by a stron-
oe than the present feeble possessors.—
r will make the best compromise they
with the power commanding the mouth
river, who in effect has thereby the
mand of their fortunes. Will such a bar-
n of light or trivial moment in the At-
States? Bonaparte will then say to
French West India colonies, and
y allies, can be supplied from my
ouisiana, with flour, beef, pork,
very necessary. These articles
by my own ships, navigated
es. If you on the Atlantic
with my colonies in these
fifteen or twenty per
e want no further sup-
enue to France must
future intercourse.
in vain

plain that your revenue dwindles; your com-
merce is ruined, your condition desperate.
They will reply—you came not to our assist-
nce at the only moment you could have sav-
d us—That you then balanced between sor-
did interest and duty—That you suffered
them to be borne down and subdued at a time
when, for a trifle, you could have secured
the Mississippi. Now their interest must be
consulted, and it forbids any assistance to you
when following in the same train of ruin
which overwhelmed them.

If an evil does not immediately proceed
the full length of absolute disunion, yet the
strength, the unity of exertion, the union of
interest will be gone, we are no more one
people, and representatives from that portion
on of our country, in our public councils, will
partake of the spirit, and breathe the senti-
ments of a distinct nation. They will rob
you of your public lands—They will form a
girdle round the Southern states which may
be denominated a foreign yoke and render
that whole country very precarious as to its
peace and present connexions. Indeed, e-
very aspect of such a state of things is glooi-
ny and alarming to men who take the trou-
ble of reflecting upon it. But, sir, said Mr.
R. I have heard it suggested that there is a-
nother mode of getting rid of this crisis in
our affairs. If we remain perfectly quiet
and passive, shew no eye proofs of uneasiness
and discontent—if we give no offence to the
new and probable masters of the Mississip-
pi—May be they will *sell!!!* To me it is
utterly incredible that such an effect would
flow from such a conduct. They might pro-
bably sell if they found us armed, in posses-
sion and resolved to maintain it—They would
see that even conquest would be a hard bar-
gain for so distant a country. Our possess-
sion would be evidence of a fixed resolution.
But when we have no army, no military pre-
paration, no semblance of resistance, what
would induce them to sell? Sell, sir! for
how much? Why, sir, although there is
no information on that subject before this
house, yet I have seen it stated in a newspa-
per that those who claim that country may
perhaps be persuaded to sell by distributing
two millions of dollars among certain influen-
tial persons about the ——————

Here Mr. Wright of Maryland called Mr.
Ross to order, and said that he thought it
improper to debate upon confidential infor-
mation which in his opinion ought to be kept
secret.

Mr. Ross knew of no confidential com-
munication to that house on this subject.

The Vice President said there was no con-
fidential information about this business be-
fore the senate that he recollected, and that
he perceived nothing improper or out of or-
der in what had been said.

Mr. Nicholas said he hoped the galleries
would be cleared. It appeared to him that
the gentleman was about to discuss points
which ought to be kept secret.

Mr. Ross hoped not—and would give his
reasons.

Mr. Nicholas objected, that it would not
be in order for the gentleman to give reasons.

Mr. Ross. I will never speak upon this
subject, sir, with closed doors. The moment
you shut your doors I cease—and when they
are opened I will proceed. There is nothing
of a secret or confidential nature in what I
have to say. Mr. Ross concluded by calling
for the yeas and nays upon the question of
closing the doors.

Mr. Wright read one of the rules of the
senate, to shew that a vote was not necessary
for closing the doors.

Mr. Wells inquired whether it was in or-
der to interrupt a gentleman while speaking,
and to make a motion while he was in pos-
session of the floor.

The Vice President thought that in such
a case, where a senator thought that the sub-
ject required secrecy, it might be done. The
doors must be closed at the request of any
senator, and afterwards the senate would de-
termine by vote whether or not the business
would proceed with closed doors. He then
ordered the galleries and lobby to be clear-
ed. The doors remained closed for some
time, when they were again opened and the
senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, *February* 15.

Upon reading the minutes of the preced-
ing day, the following entry was found to
have been made by the secretary:

'Mr. Ross stated in his place, that he had
'several resolutions to submit to the consi-
'deration of the senate, on the infraction of
'the treaty by the government of Spain, in
'withholding the right, from the citizens of
'the United States, to deposit their produce
'in the Spanish territories; upon which,
'while he was proceeding in some introduc-
'tory observations,

'On motion made and seconded, the gal
'leries were cleared and the doors were
'shut.'

The above entry on the minutes Mr.
Clinton of New-York, moved to strike out,
and the motion was carried.

A great number of the ladies and gentle-
men had attended in expectation of hearing
the debate respecting the Mississippi contin-
ued.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 16.

After some of the ordinary legislative bu-
siness of the senate had been dispatched, Mr.
Nicholas moved that the galleries be cleared,
and the doors of the senate were closed till
2 o'clock.

In a few minutes after, Mr. Ross rose
and said, that two days ago he had the ho-
nor of stating some of his opinions to the
senate respecting the alarming condition of
our affairs upon the Mississippi: That in a
very interesting part of his inquiry he had
been called to order: That the Vice Presi-
dent had expressly determined him to have
been in order, and also declared that there
was no confidential information before the
senate relating to the late aggressions upon
our rights in the Mississippi: Yet notwith-
standing this declaration of the Vice Presi-
dent, as explicit as it was correct, Mr. R.
said, the doors were actually closed and all
further public discussion at that time prohi-
bited. Yesterday the doors were again clos-
ed. He said it would be well recollected,
that when this extraordinary measure was
resorted to, he had given notice that he
would not proceed further in the discussion,
while the doors were shut, and that he would
resume it whenever they should be opened.
From that time to the present he had re-
mained silent, but now, when a majority of
the senate had resolved that this discussion
should be public, he would proceed to finish
the remarks he had intended to make, and
then offer his resolutions. He could not,
however, avoid expressing his acknowledge-
ments to the majority of that body, who had
decided that this debate should be public,
for, although some gentlemen might be de-
sirous to stifle, and smother in secrecy, an
inquiry like the present, he firmly believed
that there would always be firmness and in-
dependence enough in that house to meet
in public the investigation of every subject
proper for public deliberation.

Mr. R. said he would not return to a re-
petition of what he had formerly stated, it
would be sufficient to mention, that he had
urged the importence of our rights in the na-
vigation of the Mississippi founded in na-
ture, and acknowledged by compact: That
was the great and the only highway of com-
merce from the western country to the oce-
an:—That the Spaniards after a long exe-
cution of this treaty, have now flagrantly vi-
olated it, and shut us out from all intercourse
and from the right of deposit: That they
have plundered our citizens upon the ocean,
carried our vessels into their ports and con-
demned them without the semblance of a
trial: Our seamen have been cast into pri-
son, and our merchants ruined: Thus as
sailed upon the ocean, and upon the land by
a long course of oppression and hostility
without provocation and without apology, he
knew but one course we could take which
promised complete redress of our wrongs:
Experience had proved, that compact was
no security; the Spaniards either cannot,
or will not observe their treaty. If they are
under the direction of a stronger power who
will not permit them to adhere to their sti-
pulations; or if they of their own accord in-
flict these indignities under a belief that we
dare not resent them, it was equally incum-
bent upon us to act without further delay.—
The aggressors are heaping indignity upon
you at your own door, at the very borders of
your territory, and tell you, at the same
time, they have no right to the country from
whence they exclude you. If they act thus
without right why not enforce yours by tak-
ing possession? Will you submit to be taken
by the neck and kicked out, without a strug-
gle? Was there not spirit enough in this
country to repel and punish such unheard of
insolence? Is not the magnitude of the in-
terest at stake, such as to warrant the most
vigorous and decisive course which can ex-
press public indignation? Go then, take the
guardianship of your rights upon yourselves,
trust it no longer to those who have so gross-
ly abused the power they have had over it.
Reinstate yourselves in the possession of that
which has been wrested from you and with-
held by faithless men who confess them-
selves no longer the owners of the country
over which they are exercising these acts of
injustice and outrage. Negociation may,
perhaps, be wise, but this is the effectual
measure to support it; when it is seen that
you have determined to support your just
demands with force—that you have already
taken into your hands an ample security for
future security and good behavior; your am-
bassador will be respected and attended to.
But what weight will this remonstrance have
in any country of Europe, when they hear
of no military preparations to vindicate your
pretensions, when they learn that you have
been chased out of a possession confessedly
your right; that you have been insultingly
told, begon, you shall not buy, you shall not
sell, you are such a nuisance we will have no
intercourse with you!

Where is the nation, ancient or modern,
that has borne such treatment without resent-
ment or resistance! Where is the nation
that will respect another that is passive under
such humiliating degradation and disgrace!
Your outlet to market closed!—next they will
trample you under foot upon your own terri-
tory which borders upon theirs!! Negoci-
ation alone under such circumstances must
be hopeless.——No,—Go forward, remove
the aggressors, clear away the obstructions,
restore your possession with your own hand,
and use your sword, if resistance be offered:
Call upon those who are most injured to re-
dress themselves; you have only to give the
call, you have men enough near to the scene,
without sending a man from this side the
mountains; force sufficient, and more than
sufficient, for a prompt execution of your or-
ders—If money be an object; one half of the
money which would be consumed and lost
by delay and negociation, would put you in
possession.—Then you may negociate whe-
ther you shall abandon it and go out again.

You may also then negociate as to compen-
sations for the spoliations upon your trade.—
You will have ample funds in your own hands
to pay your merchants, if the Spaniards con-
tinue their refusal to pay.—You will have
lands to give which they will readily accept,
and assist in defending.—In this way they
may all be indemnified; by negociation there
is little hope that they ever will.

It may be said that the executive is pur-
suing another and a very different course.
The executive will certainly pursue the course
designated by the legislature. To the Con-
gress has been confided the power of deciding
what shall be done in all cases of hostility by
foreign powers. There can be no doubt but
that, by the law of nature and nations, we
are clearly authorized to employ force for
our redress, in such a case as this:—That
we have a just right to take such measures
as will prevent a repetition of the mischief
and afford ample security for the future qui-
et enjoyment of the violated right.—If we
leave it entirely to the executive he can only
employ the negociation as being the sole
means in his power.—If that be not aban-
doned, what is to be done? I know, said
Mr. R. that some gentlemen think there is
a mode of accomplishing our object of which,
by a most extraordinary proceeding, I am
forbidden to speak in this house, I will not,
therefore, touch it;—but I will ask honorable
gentlemen, especially those from the western
country, what they will say on their return
home to a people pressed by the heavy hand
of this calamity—when they inquire, What
has been done?—What are our hopes? How
long will this obstruction continue? You an-
swer—we have provided a remedy, but it is
a secret! . . We were not allowed to speak
of it here, much less here—It was only com-
mitted to confidential men in whispers, with
closed doors!—But, by and by, you will see
it operate like enchantment—It is a sover-
eign balsom which will heal your wounded
honor—It is a potent spell, or a kind of pa-
tent medicine which will extinguish and for-
ever put at rest the devouring spirit which
has desolated so many nations of Europe.—
You never can know exactly what it is—nor
can we tell you precisely the time it will be-
gin to operate—But operate it certainly will,
and effectually too! ! You will see strange
things by and by,—Wait patiently, and place
full faith in us, for we cannot be mistaken.

This idle tale may amuse children. But
do *men* of that country will not be satisfied.—
They will tell you that they expected better
things of you, that their confidence has been
misplaced, and they will not wait the operati-
on of your newly invented drugs; they will
go and redress themselves.

I say also let us go and redress ourselves,
you will have the whole nation with you. On
no question since the declaration of indepen-
dence has the nation been so unanimous as
upon this. We have at different times suf-
fered great indignity and outrages from dif-
ferent European powers; but none so palpa-
ble, so inexcusable, so provoking, or of such
magnitude in their consequences as this—Up-
on none has public opinion united so gener-
ally as this. It is true we have a lamentable
division of political opinion among us, which
has produced much mischief, and may pro-
duce much greater than any we have yet felt.
On this question party spirit ought to sink
and disappear. My opinions are well known,
and are not likely to change, but I candidly,
and with all possible sincerity, declare, my
conviction to be clear that there will not be
a dissenting voice in the Western Country
if this course be taken;—That so far as my
own abilities go, they shall be exerted to the
utmost to support it; and I know that my
friends on this floor with whom I have long
thought and acted, have too high a regard for
the national honour, and the best interest of
their country to hesitate a moment in giving
the same pledge of their honest determinati-
on to support and render these measures ef-
fectual if taken;—call them ours if you please,
we take the responbility, and leave the ex-
ecution of them with you.—For as to myself
or my friends, no agency is wished except

that of uniting with you in rousing the spirit, and calling out the resources of the country to protect itself against serious aggression, and the total subjection and loss of the Western Country.

If you pursue this advice, and act promptly and boldly upon it; if you take possession, and prepare to maintain it; from the very unanimity displayed you will have no war—you will meet no resistence. Indeed, a war may be said to be already begun, for hostility of the worst kind on one side has been long in practice upon us, and our retaliation or resistance will be justified on every principle which has governed the conduct of nations. If the Spaniards resist you in taking possession of what by treaty they have acknowledged to be yours, and what they now confess does not belong to them—the war certainly begins with them. Under all these circumstances with these offers of support, could gentlemen doubt, could they venture to cry peace, peace, when there were no peace, but a sword!

Mr. R. entreated gentlemen to hear and consider his proposed resolutions with candor. He declared his intentions to be solely the attainment of an object, the loss of which would destroy the country where he resided, and hazard the union itself. If gentlemen thought the proposed means inadequate, he would agree to enlarge them with cheerfulness; all that he wished was that effectual means be voted and imployed in this golden moment which if lost never would return.

He said he would delay the senate no longer than to present his resolutions, and give notice that he would move to have them printed and made the order of the day for some future day. For, as gentlemen had consented that this business should be no longer a secret, they would now become the subject of ample and able discussion.

He then read the resolutions, which appeared in our last Gazette.

SENATE of the UNITED STATES,

February 23, 1803.

After considerable debate the question was taken by yeas and nays on the first resolution presented by Mr. Ross, viz.

"*Resolved*, That the United States have an indisputable right to the free navigation of the river Mississippi, and to a convenient place of deposit for their produce in the island of New Orleans." and carried in the negative. The Yeas and Nays were as follow:

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckenridge, Clinton, Cocke, Ellery, Foster, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Mason, Nicholas, Stone, Sumpter, Wright.—15.

YEAS.—Messrs. Dayton, Hillhouse, Howard, J. Mason, Morris, Olcott, Plumer, Ross, Tracy, Wells, White.—11.

The question was then taken on the residue of the same resolutions, the result was the same.——Nays 15. Yeas 11.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 28.

Last evening arrived the fine fast sailing ship Wilmington, captain Woodward, in 31 days from Belfast. To the politeness of the owners we are indebted for a file of the latest papers, containing London dates to the 18th and Irish to the 23d of January. Their contents, though not very important, will be found sufficiently interesting to engage attention.

From the following article, it appears that the Spanish government, no doubt instigated by its prime mover, the First Consul, has made an hostile advance against the interest of Great Britain:

"One of the most important articles brought by the papers which have reached us, is the intelligence of a formal notice having been sent to the British establishment in the Bay of Honduras, formed for the purpose of cutting log-wood, desiring that they would instantly embark, and quit the Spanish territory, as the treaty whereby Great Britain claimed such a right has not been renewed. We are not informed whether any official notification of this demand has been made to ministers by the court of Madrid. It is most probable, however, that some points remain to be adjusted between the two courts of serious importance, which regards the nomination of ambassadors, and the conclusion of the treaty that has been so long in discussion."

Bonaparte, it seems, is going to the Netherlands on a SECRET expedition. For this a camp of 12,000 men is to be established in the vicinity.

Some serious disturbances have occurred in the south of Ireland. They are pretty generally attributed to local jealousies, existing among the mechanics and labourers. It was believed the ferment would be allayed without producing much mischief.

LANCASTER, *March* 1.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, both Houses of the Legislature met in the Senate Chamber, to choose a treasurer of this Commonwealth, in the place of Jacob Carpenter, deceased, for the remainder of the term for wich he had been elected. Candidates were *Isaac Weaver*, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and *Jacob Martin*, the Representative of the *Widow* and *Child* of the Deceased. Mr. Weaver had 56 votes, and Mr. Martin 44. It was considered, by many, that the Widow and Child had an equitable claim upon the emoluments of the office, for the remainder of the year; and that such a *Tribute* was justly due to the *Merits* of the Deceased. But the Speaker of the House, in his strides after *Office* and cupidity for *Wealth*, was not ashamed to be her Competitor. Regardless of the unprotected state of the Widow and Child, and braving the united *Reproaches* of the People of the Borough, he sets himself down the *Oppressor* of the *Helpless* and the *Contempt* of his new Neighbours!!!

[Dickson's Demo. paper.

LEXINGTON, *February* 12.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Natchez to his friend in this town, dated January 20th 1803.

The reptile Spaniards act in a most hostile manner towards our citizens and commerce. With degrading remarks that the people of the United States have no national character—that they are divided, weak, quarrelsome people, without energy—and that they have nothing to fear from them. Such language is too insulting.

To give you a further view of our aggrieved situation, I will only state that a few days since a parcel of cotton arrived at New-Orleans the bales being so damaged that it was necessary to have them repacked before shipped. They were landed by paying 6 per cent duties, and cannot be re-shipped on board an American vessel, but must on re-shipment pay 6 per cent more, as Spanish produce on board a Spanish bottom. This rule will hold good in instances were a landing is made in any case. I trust 700 000 persons will not wait for Mr. Jefferson to go through all the forms, ceremonies and etiquette of the courts, of Spain and Bonaparte, before they determine whether it will be best to drive the miscreants from their waters or not. I say start and drive them with the Spring flood and then negociate. We can now get the whole province without the loss of one drop of blood, and let the French get there, twill be otherwise.

I have it in my power to state that the fortifications at New-Orleans are in no sort of repair, and that there are no effective troops in the province. The town duty is now done by the militia, and that from one end of the province to the other they are almost in a state of revolt. In my humble opinion three thousand Kentucky militia would put the U. S. in possession of the finest country in the universe, without the shedding of one man's blood. Good God! can all western America be dead to their true interests, and will they pass over the present favorable moment to possess themselves of advantages that will never have an end, or will they blindly allow themselves to come under the French yoke of tyranny; How is it that the pens of thousands lie dormant on this most alarming occasion? That which is and will be death to western America if allowed, and life if speedily stopped. Let me beseech all those who subsist on the branches of the Mississippi to arm and defend their dearest rights and national privileges.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *March* 11, 1803.

It may be matter of curiosity to know the expence which the prosecution and removal of Judge Addison has cost the state, as from hence it may be considered whether the object accomplished be worth the price.

The Assembly consumed at least two days of the last session in considering whether they would bring on the prosecution, and at least two days this session in considering whether they would put it off, and ten days more in the trial, during which time the whole House of Representatives attended as spectators, suspending other business. The average expence of the Assembly per day is Five Hundred Dollars.—The whole expence to the state will amount to nearly Eight Thousand Dollars.

	Dolls. Cts.
Session 1801—2. *Two days,*	1000
Session 1802—3. *Twelve days,*	6000
Fees to Attornies M'Kean & Dallas,	400
Pay to witnesses John B. C. Lucas, John H. Redick, William Ayres, Tarleton Bates, William Thompson, and William Gazzam,	243 52
Pay to Messenger for serving process on those witnesses, supposed to be	100
Dollars	7743 52

The interesting and important [illegible] ed in the Senate of the United States on the [illegible] Ross, and which is published in this day's Gazette, is recommended to the attention of the citizens of the Western Country. The resolutions, the arguments and [illegible] in contained are so strikingly [illegible] ing, and so justly applied to our [illegible] situation with regard to the [illegible] are so fully expressive of the [illegible] the feelings, and the public spirit of the people of the Western Country, that it is to be regretted every individual cannot be made acquainted with the sentiments of that valuable [illegible] It is hoped, however, that all the [illegible] country, as well as in Kentucky, Ohio, and the Mississippi Territory, will republish it, as important information to their readers.

THE OWNERS OF LANDS

In Pennsylvania, are informed that the Legislature have refused to extend the time allowed for bringing Ejectments. Therefore, those who neglect to bring Ejectments, before the 25th Inst. must lose their Lands.

☞ An extra Meeting of the Pittsburgh Mechanical Society will be held on Monday Evening next the 14th instant. It is requested that the Members be particular in their attendance, as there will be laid before the Society business of very interesting nature.

By order of the President,

ZADOK CRAMER, Sec'y.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1803

ATTENTION

ALL those brave fellows who have an inclination to serve their country in the honorable capacity of SOLDIERS, are invited to Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, where a Recruiting Rendezvous is established, and where good Quarters, Provisions, and Cloathing are provided for them. They must be Citizens of the United States, and between the ages of 18 and 35 years, and at least 5 feet 6 inches in height, unless they inlist for Musicians. They will enlist for five years, be entitled to Five Dollars per month, and to Twelve Dollars Bounty, Six of which will be paid at the time of enlisting, and the other on their joining the Regiment or Company to which they may be assigned.

Pittsburgh, March 8, 1803.

FOR SALE

THE unexpired Lease of a piece of Ground, with a frame building thereon erected, 16 feet by 18, situate in the Diamond, and adjoining the dwelling house of William Darling. This is an eligible situation for business, possession will be given the first of April next from which time the Lease continues for two years. For further particulars apply to

JOHN HAMBER.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1803

Goheen & Parker,

TAYLORS, *(from Philadelphia.*

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on their Business in the house adjoining Mr. Gray's in the Diamond; where they hope, by their assiduity and attention, to give ample satisfaction to all who may please to favour them with their commands.

Pittsburgh, February 2[illegible], 1803.

Peter Dusary,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened STORE in his house in Front Street near Market Street, in the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Dubac, where he has a neat assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. which he will sell on very moderate terms for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, March [illegible], 1803.

N. B. A Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age will be taken as an Apprentice to the Mercantile Business.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having laid out a TOWN on the Franklin Road, 31 miles from Pittsburgh, and about 8 or 9 miles west of Harmony (Butler county) in a situation equal to any in the western country, and well supplied with a number of never failing springs within a few perches of the Town, and within three-quarters of a mile of an extensive bank of Stone Coal, and well calculated for public business. Any further recommendation I think unnecessary as the purchasers no doubt would wish to see the ground before they purchase.

The Lots are [illegible] front and [illegible] back, the price from [illegible] dollars [illegible] agreeable to situation. An [illegible] will be made for the Lots. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

MATTHEW WHITE.

February 19, 1803.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of [illegible] issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the following property, to wit:

One Out Lot, No. [illegible] containing ten perches more or less, situate on the Ohio river and Neville Island, and one in Letart's [illegible] Reserve, each opposite Pittsburgh. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Nicoll, deceased, at the suit of Chancellor and John Davis, and to be sold by me,

WILLIAM WILSTHORPE, Sheriff.

March 10, 1803.

Notice is hereby given

To all those who stand indebted to the Estate of Hopkins, Steelsmith, of the Borough of Pittsburgh, dec'd, that on the 9th day of March next I intend to go forward and settle those accounts, and give the subscriber, on or before that day, the money or their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

ELIZABETH HOPKINS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1803.

ENTERED with the subscriber as strayed, a light bay HORSE, 5 or 6 years old, 13 hands two inches high, docked tail, [illegible] before and behind. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BELL, Woodbridge.

Beaver county, January 28, 1803.

Entered with the subscriber as strayed, a small Roan [illegible] about 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, [illegible] piece, blind of the left eye, and has a [illegible] The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

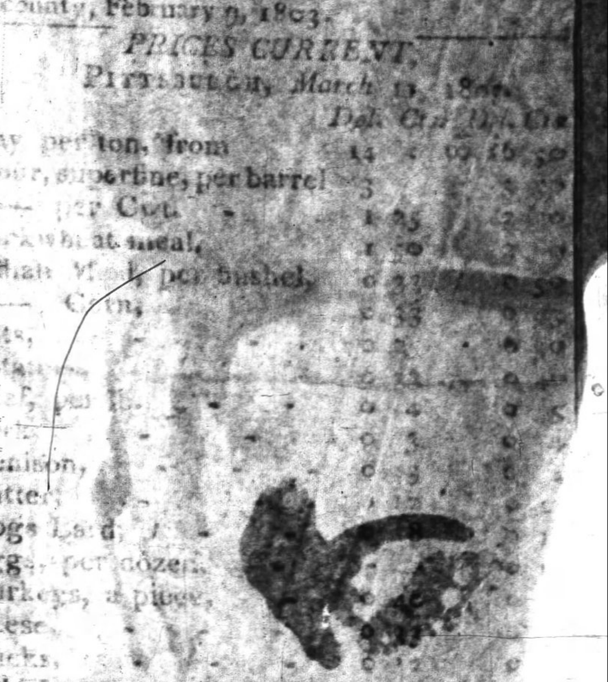
JOHN BELL, Woodbridge.

Chartiers Creek, Allegheny county, February 9, 1803.

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH, *March* 11, 1803.

	Dol. Cts.	Dol. Cts.
Hay per ton, from	14 00	15 00
Flour, superfine, per barrel	5	5 50
——— per Cwt.	1 25	1 50
Buckwheat meal,	1 00	
Indian Meal, per bushel,	0 33	0 37½
——— Corn,	0 33	0 37½
Oats,	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Rye,	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Pork, per lb.	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Venison,	0 3	0 4
Butter,	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Hogs Lard,	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Eggs, per dozen,	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Turkeys, a piece,	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Geese,	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
Ducks,	0 12	0 [illegible]
Whiskey, per gallon,	0 33	0 [illegible]



BY THIS DAY'S MAIL

GEORGE-TOWN, [Potomack] [illegible]

On Saturday last the House of Representatives took off the injunction of secrecy respecting all future proceedings thereon, two acts, entitled "An act making further provision for the expences attending intercourse between the United States and foreign nations; and an act for extending the external commerce of the U. States."

These acts have passed both Houses, and have received the approbation of the President.

The first act appropriates two millions of dollars for defraying any extraordinary expences which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

The second act appropriates two thousand five hundred dollars to the purpose of extending the external commerce of the U. States.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* [illegible]

From LANCASTER, March [illegible]

In consequence of [illegible] having been elected State Treasurer, the house of representatives proceeded to the choice of speaker this morning, upon counting the votes, the hon. Simon Snyder was duly chosen. The senate have passed a supplement to the election law, the object of which admits aliens to become citizens after two years residence [illegible] filed in one of the [illegible] and by the house of representatives.

The Governor [illegible] March [illegible] presented a message [illegible] Passmore, on the [illegible] others [illegible] Edward Shippen [illegible]

NEW STORE.

The subscriber, agent for Thomas Wilson, is of John Whelen, opening in the late Tavern, a general door to John's Tavern, a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

suited to the present and approaching sea which he will sell low for Cash, or approved y Produce.

J. H. HAY.

Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1803. tf.

TAXES

ON UNSEATED LANDS

In Allegheny County.

WHEREAS there are Taxes due on a number of Unseated Tracts of Land in County, and the County formerly part of said County, this is therefore notice that the said Tract or so much of as will pay the Taxes and Costs, for the same as soon as the law will unless the Taxes are paid to WILLIAM Treasurer of said County, in Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLES,
JAMES MARTIN. } Commissioners.

Attest.

JOHN BARCLAY, Clerk.

December 11th, 1802. 3m

William Woods & Co.

Inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suited to the present and approaching season, on moderate prices and attention to business they presume will be satisfactory to those who may please to favour them with their custom.

September 9, 1802.

DAVID EVANS,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a large and neat assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suited to the present season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for Flaxseed and Country Linnen.

Bar Iron for Sale.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BAR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep a large and general assortment of this valuable Bar Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 1 1802.

Just received and now opening by the subscriber at the Store opposite the Post-Office, a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, or exchange for almost any kind of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOAL LEATHER and fresh JUNIPER BERRIES. Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar, and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

Jesse Barker,

Has an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which the times themselves are laid in on such terms as to enable them to sell low and prove a benefit to their friends and all who may favour him with their custom.

He has also on hand, a very extensive assortment of the most fashionable and common

Bookbinding Cloths,

Gold Leaf, Also, BARR LEAD, &c which he will offer on reasonable terms by the quantity.

Pittsburgh, 5, 1802.

N. B. Any person indebted longer than six months after discharging the same.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former customers, that they have just received and opened in the House they lately occupied, Market street, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received at their in Store Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

The Subscriber offers for Lease for one, two, or three years, the House his father now lives in, together with fifteen acres of land adjoining said house under good fence and cultivation, good barn and stables, good cave for potatoes and turnips, with a good Ferry. There is a large Kitchen and cellar under.—There is a large Kitchen and cellar under.—Possession will be given the first of April next.

JOHN KING.

King's Garden, 29th January, 1803.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle their respective balances on or before the first day of April next. Those who neglect this Notice, are informed, that no longer indulgence can be given.

Pittsburgh, February 10, 1803.

TO BE LET,

And Possession given the first day of April next.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE in Wood Street, between Second and Third Streets. There is two commodious rooms on the first floor and three on the second, also a Kitchen and Cellar. The place is well calculated for a Store or private family. For further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON, Cabinet-Maker.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1803.

Carey's Elegant Family Bibles

JUST come to hand and are ready for delivery at the Book-Store of ZADOK CRAMER. Subscribers to this valuable Book are particularly requested to call or send for them immediately. At which place may be also had a variety of family and other Bibles, Dutch and English, Testaments, School Books of all kinds, Mackenzie's Travels through the continent of North-America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans—Forsythe on the culture of fruit trees, with notes, &c. Burr's Controversy, with a variety of other new political pamphlets; Davy's Letters on subjects of Literature; Epistles of Washington; Books on Religion, Philosophy, &c. &c. Stationary of all kinds; a variety of hanging paper.

N. B. Proposals, by Conrad and Bradford, Philadelphia, are issued for publishing by subscription, a

MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

by *Pinkerton.*—They observe, that the work first made its appearance in London, in March, 1802, and met with a reception which sufficiently proved the high estimation in which it was held; that the English edition sells at 30 dollars; and to this edition will be added Maps of the particular states of America exclusive of those already in the English edition; that the work shall be neatly printed and durably bound in two volumes octavo of about 800 pages each, and one quarto book of Maps; that the work to subscribers shall be delivered at 9 dollars, payable on delivery.——Subscribers thankfully received at the Book-Store as above.

Pittsburgh, February 22, 1803.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber positively knows who carried away from the Court-House, on Saturday Evening last, a Dark Brown SURTOUT, with a Black Velvet Cape. If it is immediately returned to the subscriber no questions will be asked, otherwise the name of the person will be mentioned in the next advertisement.

SAMUEL HARRISON.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1803.

WHEREAS the subscriber has given two Notes of hand, one for Twenty Dollars and the other for Ten Dollars, to John Sherman for a certain consideration, and whereas the subscriber has been deprived of said consideration he hereby forwarns all persons from taking assignment on said notes, or either of them, as he will not pay them until he is secured in the consideration for which they were given.

SAMUEL PLUMER.

Venango County, February 26, 1803.

WANTED,

Two Journeymen Taylors,

sufficient workmen; also, Two Apprentices to the same Trade; Apply to

ANDREW JAMISON.

Pittsburgh, February 24, 1803.

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

RETURNS his best thanks to his customers for the favours received, and has just to observe to them, that he is now opening a very large and beautiful assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which will enable him to accommodate them upon much better terms than usual.

Persons who have any demands against him are desired to present their accounts for payment.

Pittsburgh, February 26, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FINLEY and ROWLAND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who have any demands against said firm are hereby notified to exhibit their accounts, and those indebted to them are requested to make payment to William Rowland, M'Kee's Port, on or before the first day of April next. All accounts then unsettled will be put into the proper officers hands for recovery.

JOHN FINLEY,
WILLIAM ROWLAND.

February 21, 1803.

A Tract of Land, FOR SALE.

IT contains 400 acres with allowance; is situated on Montour's Run, about one mile and an half from the Ohio, and nine or ten miles below Pittsburgh. On the Tract is a good mill seat, a large bottom of excellent land on which is between three and four hundred sugar trees.—An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply at this Office.

February 22, 1803.

TO BE RENTED

on moderate terms.

A Dwelling House and a large Garden joining, situate on the west bank of the Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh. There are four good rooms and two fire places in the house, also a large garret. The garden is in good order, in which there are several apple, cherry and peach trees. There are two small stables adjoining. About 30 rod to the eastward of the house, there is a field of about 30 acres clear, part of which is meadow, part of which, or the whole, may be rented with the house &c. and immediate possession given of the house and premises. The meadow, &c. extends along the river bank. It never was ploughed, though often mowed. It is all under good fence.—There is a choice coal pit and some wood land adjoining the meadow, from whence fuel may be procured on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber (who is the owner) at his lodging at Mr. Gregg's house and store, at the lower end of Market street in said town, and know the terms.

Witness my hand at Pittsburgh, this 21st day of February, 1803.

JOHN ORMSBY.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of DOBBIN'S & MELHENY, Cabinet makers and Upholsterers, being dissolved by mutual consent, all those having any demands against said firm are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

January 26, 1803.

Thomas Dobbins,

CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER,

RESPECFULLY *informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the Public in general, that he carries on the above business at his house in Market Street, corner of Front Street, in all its various branches, and of a superior quality to any made here or imported.—He flatters himself that his attention to business will merit the approbation of the public.*

N. B. Fancy and inlaid work finished in the neatest manner. All kind of Camp Furniture done on the shortest notice.

☞ *An Apprentice wanted.*

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1803.